

Amusements, Lectures, etc., this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English Opera, "The Marriage of Figaro." Tickets from 25c to \$1.00.
 BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave.—"The Two Orphans."
 FIFTH-AVE. THEATRE.—At 2 and 3: "From-From."
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave.—"The Two Orphans."
 NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Emerald Ring." Mr. and Mrs. George Williams.
 OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At 2 and 3: "Hamlet." G. L. Fox.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth-st.—"Lost at Sea." J. W. Wallack.
 WOOD'S MUSIUM.—At 2: "William Tell." At 3: "The Two Orphans."
 KELLY HALL ART GALLERIES, Astor-place.—Free admission of pictures.
 CUNY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—"Le Petit Faust."
 NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—Grand Performance. At 7 and 8: "The Two Orphans."
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Miscellaneous performances.

REV. S. E. STEVENS.—Eastern Branch Y. M. C. A., No. 42 Grand-st.—What Can I Do?

Business Notices.

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Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 34 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 7 o'clock in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

The proposed treaty for the annexation of San Domingo has been disapproved by the Senate Committee. The Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs are reported in favor of admitting Cuban belligerency. The French troops will not be withdrawn from Rome, and the quarrel between MM. Dufaure and Ollivier is continued. Party members of the Roman Council have moved for the discussion of infidelity. Lopez has fled into the province of Matto Grosso. The British Parliament has resumed the debate on the Education bill, and has entertained a motion for Colonial self-government. The party of the Left in the Corps Legislatif have decided to demand the control of 15 budgets, and to oppose the granting of money or mark 15 (over without Legislative permission).

The Senate, yesterday, the House bill appropriating a salary of a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court to Mrs. F. M. Stanton was passed; the bills for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, and for the admission of Georgia, were debated, without result. In the House, the Funding bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; the bill for the admission of Texas was passed; the Deficiency bill was passed through Committee, and reported to the House, but no vote was reached. Secretary Fish announces that 35 States have ratified the Xth Amendment. The Memphis Board of Education has prohibited all religious exercises in the public schools. It is reported that the Calaveras have been driven from the new mines near San Diego, Cal., and a number of them killed. Thirty-seven distilleries have been seized in Texas within the last 20 days. A severe snow storm raged in the North-Western States on Monday and yesterday, and last evening it was still snowing; the snow is four feet deep in Minnesota.

The Erie and Central Commodore Vanderbilt to recover \$150,000 has been received. Passenger agents are moving for the reconstruction of the Emigration Commission. Evidence for the Government has closed in the Fullerton trial and counsel for the defense has moved for a dismissal of the charges. Michael Tolan, who attempted to kill his father, has been sentenced to State Prison for 14 years. George Wilkes has been severely punished by Major Leland. Gold, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2. Thermometer, 30, 42, 36.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is to deliver his lecture on Gen. Phil. Sheridan in Dr. Chapin's Church on Fifth-ave. Thursday evening next.

Soldiers who enlisted in 1861 on the first call of President Lincoln, and who were honorably discharged before the expiration of the term of their enlistment, are entitled to \$100 each as bounty. Such was the decision of the Supreme Court pronounced yesterday.

Our confidence that Congress will bear patiently and ponder thoughtfully before undertaking to upset the Government of Tennessee is so perfect that we do not write on that subject, lest we might be misinterpreted as feeling anxiety on the subject when we feel none.

We are promised the end of the Fullerton trial to-day or to-morrow, the prosecution having closed the case on its part and the defense promising to examine only a few witnesses. The case has been daily watched by a great crowd of lawyers, but has hardly yet developed the interesting and exciting facts which were expected.

The work on the new Post-Office will not stop; on the contrary, if we rightly appreciate the spirit and enterprise of Mr. Mullet, it will now be redoubled. The efforts of Mr. Farnsworth and others to defeat the appropriation for this building by abuse of Mr. Mullet have failed, and the necessary \$400,000 have been allowed in the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The bill admitting Texas passed the House yesterday. Its provisions are identical with those embraced in the Virginia and Mississippi bills. The Senate will hardly make the great delay on the readmission of Texas which it now threatens in regard to the reconstruction of Georgia; and it is sincerely hoped that the obnoxious measures proposed by Mr. Drake as amendments to the Georgia bill will not be deemed necessary in this case.

Bids for the Brooklyn Navy-Yard are now in order, the Naval Committee having decided to report favorably a bill for its removal, and we suppose that the claim of New-London will not long be undisputed. It is not the removal but the discontinuance of the Brooklyn Navy-

Yard which the country desires. Let the bill provide for this, and the efforts of Brooklyn to be relieved of a great drawback to her prosperity will result in considerable saving to the National finances.

The Senate's Funding bill was yesterday referred by the House to its Committee of Ways and Means, after a refusal, by 79 to 65, to send it to the Banking Committee. It is understood that Mr. Boutwell preferred the reference that was given. We trust the bill will soon be reported with few amendments, and then promptly put upon its passage. It is a measure calculated to strengthen the National Credit and render our Currency more stable; and it cannot be passed too soon.

It was seriously proposed in the Senate yesterday, by Mr. Drake of Missouri, to attach to the Georgia bill a provision directing the President to furnish, on the demand of the Legislature or Governor of any of the late Rebel States, United States troops to subjugate lawless organization, and authorizing him to declare martial law in the disturbed States, and make levies and subside the troops on the inhabitants. The President has all the power necessary or proper; the enforcement of the Civil Rights bill is already amply provided for; and Mr. Drake's amendment is useless as a grant of power, and offensive in its suggestion of the manner of enforcing the laws.

It has been stated, doubtless with a view to create doubt as to the finality of the Supreme Court Legal-Tender decision, that the opinion in question was "concurrent in by only three Judges out of five, in a Court composed of seven Judges." Mr. J. W. Wallace, the official reporter of the Supreme Court, in a letter published in our money article (second page), corrects this error by showing that five out of eight Judges united in the opinion. He further shows that the decision "applies to interest accrued since the passage of the Legal-Tender 'acts on obligations given before them,' and leaves very little doubt on unprejudiced minds that the decision—no matter how the two new Judges may feel—is certain long to remain the law of the land.

We recall to the attention of the Democratic and other anti-Protective Representatives in Congress the recommendation of *The Evening Post* that they should submit Commissioner Wells' draft of a Tariff bill (or any other that may please them better) as a substitute for Gen. Schenck's, take the sense of the House thereon, and, if defeated, appeal to the country for a judgment on the merits of the rival measures. *The Post* is the oldest and most courageous exponent and champion of their doctrine, and is not given to Kane-letter dodges, but to frank, manly warfare. Will the Free-Traders emulate its courage and present their bill? This bush-fighting with windy resolves, a la National or State nominating Conventions, is not square work. Are they afraid of a face-to-face encounter?

The threat to seize the surplus fund of the Savings Banks is not the only State swindle in the contemplation of which the Legislative "Ring" indulges itself. An old plan of campaign against the owners of city property has been revived, and is to be prosecuted with vigor. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly authorizing the laying of a double-track street railroad through Broadway from South Ferry to Twenty-third-st., and thence through the entire length of Fifth-ave. Lest this threat might not extort enough to satisfy all parties, it was followed by another to gridiron Lexington-ave. It is provided in these bills that the franchises for the roads are to be sold at public auction, but it is expected that the property-owners will expend more to keep the rails out of these streets than anybody will pay for the privilege of putting them in. There is no word which more truthfully describes the character of such operations than the somewhat vulgar one of "blackmailing." But to the success of all such schemes both a knave and a fool are necessary; and the latter we trust the present spoilers will not find. This particular cry of wolf has been heard too often. The Banks may not "satisfy," and property-holders may not "buy up" the charters and legislators at once; yet there will be no surplus funds seized, no railroads built. Rapacious as these wolves are, they will not come this time.

PROTECTION FOR FREE-TRADERS.

The World sees fit to say that "It should be an argument with the Ways and Means in favor of a removal of the duty on Hides and Skins, that THE TRIBUNE is able to agree with THE World in looking on the proposition to that effect as unaccompanied by any question of Free-Trade Protection, and meriting special attention on the mere business merits of the case. There are unpleasant rumors in connection with the retention of a duty that has been admitted, even by the Ways and Means, to be ill-advised, and is, as above indicated, condemned in the Press of this City irrespective of party."

Comments by The Tribune.

The passage we have placed in Italics above is, to speak mildly, a very grave mistake. THE TRIBUNE regards the demand of the Leather men that Hides and Skins be admitted free of duty as a demand for Protection pure and simple, and to be conceded, if at all, as a measure of Protection. They now pay a duty of ten per cent. on imported Hides, and are protected by duties of 25 to 35 per cent. on imported Leather. They are asking that the duty which protects them be retained, and that the lower duty which they have to pay be abolished. It may be wise and just to do what they solicit; but THE TRIBUNE has not said so, and cannot say so until it shall have received further light on the subject. We shall want to know, as preliminary, whether those who thus solicit increased Protection believe in Protection for others as well as for themselves. If they see fit to figure conspicuously at Free-Trade meetings, and there declare that Protection is unnecessary and injurious, THE TRIBUNE will be apt to conclude that theirs is a pursuit which—because of the exceptional cheapness in this country of tanning material—can get on with little or no Protection—certainly, with the very considerable Protection already accorded it. For the present, we only ask to be counted out of any category whereby the duty of ten per cent. on Hides is condemned, or the action of the Ways and Means Committee with regard to it made the subject of "unpleasant rumors."

The principle above indicated covers many cases—that of the Ship-builders, for example. They have, quite unanimously, informed the Committee of Ways and Means that they are averse to Free Trade in vessels—that is, to the purchase of our vessels from makers on the Clyde or the Elbe. In other words, they desire that Ship-building shall be protected here, as it has hitherto been. On this point, we are in hearty accord with them. But we insist that they shall evince a willingness to "live and let live"—to do by others as they wish

to be done by. It is right that American ships shall be built in American waters, under the direction of the living successors of Eckford and of Steers. But it is right, on the same principle and for the same reasons, that American Iron, American Anchors, American Cordage, &c., &c., shall be used in the construction and fitting out of those American vessels; and we are in favor of this also. If the Ship-builders are not, we cannot feel the same interest in their appeal to Congress for Protection that we should if they were as ready to concede as to claim it.

SAN DOMINGO.

Two-thirds of the Senate being necessary to a ratification, the fate of the treaty for annexing San Domingo may now be considered quite doubtful. A majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has concluded to disapprove the treaty, and, though such men as Messrs. Morton, Schurz, and Harlan are reported in its favor, experienced legislators like Messrs. Sumner and Cameron are against it. Nevertheless an earnest and able effort will be made to urge and argue the treaty through to ratification.

We presume that the objections to the measure are those which we have faithfully and impartially pointed out from time to time. First, there is the complaint that the vote for annexation is unfair; second, that a party of revolutionists opposed to Mr. Baez are rallying with the cry against annexation; third, that the acquisition of San Domingo makes necessary that of Hayti, whose ruling anarchists are, along with their Dominican ally Cabral, our enemies; fourth, that the debt of San Domingo is nearer ten millions than two millions, as stated; fifth, that forbearance is a necessary element in our calculations with regard to a people too insular not to be sensitive to the idea of suddenly making themselves over to a foreigner. The memory of Spain's calamitous attempt at annexation, brought about in part by the same Mr. Baez who now offers us the vote of San Domingo, gives a tone and adds a point to these objections. Our news columns to-day recall the fatal election which aroused Cabral, Pimentel, and Luperon ten years ago, and carried with it such deadly disgust and dishonor to the pride of Spain. The circumstances then were not vastly different from those at present.

On the other hand, it is earnestly stated that all worth having or hearing in San Domingo arrays itself upon the side of order and of Baez. The election which offers us San Domingo is as fair and free, according to this belief, as any which can be held in that chronically doubtful republic. Our chances are as good now, and, as honest, reason the friends of annexation, as they will ever be, and Hayti will trouble us perhaps as little at this time as ten years hence. Of all experiments in the tropics the Dominican one commends itself to its friends as incurring least risk, and as offering us the key of all that rich quarter of the world. The Senate will try the case at issue, we doubt not, carefully. It involves not so much a matter of desirability as of time and manner, and it will be decided from no partisan point of view.

AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The State Department has at last a matter to deal with in Cuba requiring treatment at once delicate and decided. It must be treated delicately, for it is a case that may imperil our Spanish relations; and it must be treated decidedly, for it is a case affecting not only the rights of an American citizen, but the official rights of a representative of the American Government. It appears by the Havana dispatches of yesterday that our Consul at Santiago de Cuba has been compelled to flee from his post and take refuge in a French steamer bound for Jamaica, because, as it would seem, of the action of the "Spanish Club," which undertook to hold him personally responsible for statements in his dispatches to our Government. The telegrams on the subject had to pass the Havana Censorship, and are consequently not very clear, though evidently carefully prepared. But we are told that a Committee of the Club waited on our Consul, and questioned him regarding one of his recent official dispatches; that he denied he was the author of the dispatch in question; that, as he feared injury, he immediately took passage for Jamaica; and that the "Government Secretary and British Consul accompanied him to the wharf, but no demonstration was made." It is easy to see through this cautiously-prepared statement what were the real circumstances of the departure of Consul Phillips from his post. He will doubtless explain his denial of the authorship of the dispatch for which he was held responsible by the Spanish Club. We trust it was not because his life was menaced, while there was no American vessel at Santiago for the protection of his person or rights.

The dispatch of Consul Phillips which was obnoxious to the Santiago Spaniards was the one recently referred to in THE TRIBUNE, giving an account of the execution at Santiago, in which it was said one or two American citizens were among the victims. The dispatch was transmitted through our Consul at Havana, and was received in Washington on the 4th inst. It merely mentioned the incidents of the affair, of which we had had previous accounts from other sources. In reference to the action of the State Department at Washington about the matter, we were informed by a dispatch published on the 5th inst. that Secretary Fish had telegraphed to our Havana Consul to insist upon a thorough investigation of the reported execution at Santiago; that he had called in person upon the Spanish Minister at Washington for the facts of the case; that he had brought the matter before the Cabinet, and that his action was approved by the President. All this was prompt and energetic, but it was also proper and legitimate, and we do not see that the Santiago Spaniards had any right to take exception to it, any more than they had a right to take exception to Consul Phillips' dispatch, which called out this action.

We cannot possibly permit the Spanish clubs of Cuba to dictate the dispatches of our Consuls, or to menace their persons or their rights for anything they may do in the performance of their official duties. We are fully aware of the difficulties that surround Captain-General de Rodas in the prosecution of a war like that which is raging in Cuba. We understand perfectly well that the Spanish volunteers have frequently acted in a manner which has met with his disapproval; and we do not suppose he will justify their conduct in compelling Consul Phillips to leave his post. But he must not, under any circumstances whatever, permit his subordinates to assail or menace the representatives of the American Government in Cuba. No Government could possibly tolerate such things and maintain its self-respect or the respect of the world. We have frequently urged our Government to send a sufficient naval force into Cuban waters to protect the rights of our citizens in case of dan-

ger. We have been unofficially told in reply that we had no more ships to spare for that service. If this be true, or if for any other reason it be considered inadvisable to maintain vessels of war in Cuban ports, then there is another thing we should do without delay. We should withdraw our Consular representatives from the Island of Cuba. This step will not be a menace or cause of offense to Spain, but rather a pacific measure in our own interest and honor.

TIMELY CAUTION.

The Canadian politicians and property-owners who have in hand the job of effecting a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, having failed to persuade our Government to enter again into such a jag-handled arrangement, are meditating force to compel us into a compliance with their wishes. They threaten, in their Parliament and in their newspapers, to drive our fishermen from the tide-waters bounding the New Dominion; to frame a retaliatory and hostile tariff against us; and to impose discriminating duties on American vessels passing through their canals.

Our advice to the gentlemen of the New Dominion is, to make haste slowly in this direction. The general sense of this country is, that the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, which was negotiated on our side by an Administration representing the policy of the Slave Power, to restrict the expansion of the Republic northward, and to discourage the industry of the Free States, was an altogether one-sided and unfair arrangement—that the benefits of it almost wholly enured to Canada—and that its reciprocal character was as much of a sham as would be a reciprocal treaty for the interchange of coals between Newcastle and Paris. Certainly, the treaty gave Canada the freedom of our markets, and with it exemption from the political burdens which rested upon Americans. It placed Canadian farmers, miners, lumbermen, and millers, at an advantage on our own soil over our own people. Will the gentlemen of the New Dominion "put the screws" to us to restore that arrangement? If they contemplate doing so, let them in time take from us the warning that that is a game two can play at. For example: There is a section of our Warehouse Regulations under our Revenue laws, entitled "Of transportation and exportation to 'the Dominion of Canada.'" Under it, the goods bought in Europe by Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London, and St. Catharines' merchants, and which are landed at Portland, Boston, or New-York, are speeded at those ports on their way through our territory to their destinations in the foreign country which is showing its teeth to us. Likewise, the railway trains running into the New Dominion from Maine, Vermont, New-York, and Michigan, cross our boundary without stoppage, and give the Canadians ingress and egress into and out of our markets, without Custom-House delays or vexations. This generous comity can be put an end to by a very short joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. If the merchants of the New Dominion want every one of their freight-trains stopped at the bridges and ferries over the Detroit, Niagara, and St. Lawrence rivers, and their boxes, barrels, and bales opened, inspected, and appraised, they can be gratified. And if the New Dominion wants to lose the benefit of importing her European purchases and exporting her domestic products through our territory, and desires to be reverted to her ancient channel of the St. Lawrence, she can be gratified in that. She has only to initiate hostile legislation against our fishermen to get all she wants of this sort of Reciprocity.

THE PARTY OUTSIDE.

If Congress does not get sick to death of the whole noisome race of lobby-members and extortionists, or if the race aforesaid does not get sick of Congress, we shall soon begin to despair of the Republic. Take the case of Stanberry, for instance! This is the ingenious Outside Party who swindled two anxious parents out of \$2,000 (\$1,000 for each parent) and then did willfully, maliciously, and of malice aforethought, inveigle the excellent Mr. Brooks into nominating the child of said parents for a judgeship! It is now indignantly denied that our friend Brooks took any of the money, and we can readily believe the denial. Such sharp fellows as Stanberry would cheat the devil, and much more such an excellent and innocent man as we know Mr. Brooks to be. If we were in Congress, we should instantly bring in a bill for the suppression of The Party Outside. He is a greedy, unscrupulous, grasping, and button-holing monster, with whom honest men will associate at the peril of purse and of reputation. Members of Congress ought to be sharper than to allow The Party Outside to reduce them to the roast-rabbit condition of brownness. Members of Congress should be gentlemen, and not keep company with The Party Outside. They should refuse to go to his dinners, or drink his wine, or smoke his cigars. They should decline to know him in the street or the lobby. We tell Honorable Members honestly that if they do not suppress The Party Outside, he will be very likely to depress them in the estimation of all respectable men. He has a finger in every pie, and he carries off most of the plums. Imagine a Roman Party Outside approaching the great Cato! And shall a high and mighty American Representative be less virtuous than Cato? Dear, virtuous, inflexible pure Members, why do you not "make for" The Party Outside?

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Few have any just conception of the vastness of the public domain of the United States. The whole, prior to the Alaska purchase, embraced

An area of.....	1,446,716,072 acres.
The Russian purchase.....	369,329,000 acres.
Grand total.....	1,816,045,072 acres,
or more than 2,837,882 square miles. There have been granted, out of this vast domain, for sundry purposes, as follows:	
To purchasers and homestead settlers.....	165,001,359 acres.
For military services.....	60,027,142 acres.
For agricultural colleges.....	6,306,475 acres.
For railroad and other internal improvements.....	38,515,063 acres.
For schools and universities.....	61,006,802 acres.
To States as swamp lands.....	47,429,900 acres.
For Indians.....	13,280,699 acres.
For other purposes—public buildings, salines, &c., &c.....	12,465,767 acres.
Total.....	412,088,262 acres.

In round numbers, 500,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and more than 400,000,000 have been disposed of, and yet there remained, on the 30th June, 1868, 1,405,266,678 acres unsold, or more than 2,195,000 square miles. Since that time, large grants have been made, in aid of the magnificent system of Pacific Railways and other purposes, perhaps to the extent of 100,000,000 acres. This great and beneficent policy of the Government has bound with bands stronger than iron the whole Republic. It has opened and is opening vast regions for settlement in the interior of our continental empire, prepared highways for emigration from Europe, Asia, and Africa to people them, and supplied them with churches and

schools, colleges and universities, railroads, canals, and telegraphs—with all the elements of a rapid and healthy growth in material wealth and Christian civilization.

And yet, this more than royal bounty of the Government has not destroyed the public domain thus given; but, like the spared books of the Sybil, the remaining public domain, by this liberal policy of giving away, has become more valuable than the whole was before. It has been a donation that has enriched the donor; and, more than anything beside, in connection with our free government, has made us a rich, populous, and prosperous nation.

As before shown, we had, on the 30th June, 1868, about 1,400,000,000 acres unsold. How insignificant in view of this imperial domain are 100,000,000 acres granted in aid of other great lines of railways and canals needed for the full development of our immense natural resources, and for the establishment of lines of iron steamships that shall make our commerce whiten every sea, and the power and enterprise of the United States be acknowledged in every part of the world—not for conquest and oppression, but for enlightenment, for liberty, and Christian civilization.

Guard these grand donations to the people, for great enterprises, for Railways, Canals, Steamship lines, and Telegraphs, with every precaution to secure their use for the public good, and the truth of the old proverb will be vindicated—"There is that scattereth, and yet 'maketh rich'; there is that withholdeth, and 'yet tendeth to poverty.'"

The Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, having served his Philadelphia constituents with eminent ability and efficiency through four terms in Congress, and having been triumphantly chosen to the fifth, which he is now filling, recently intimated a wish not to be again a candidate. Hereupon his constituents in thousands addressed him, insisting that he must reconsider and agree to serve longer. To this appeal, Mr. Kelley responds, consenting to serve if that be generally deemed essential, but most properly adding:

"My dear Sirs, permit me to remind you that since my first election to Congress, in 1856, the population of Philadelphia has increased not less than sixty per cent, and that of the 15th District has more than doubled. My correspondence and general duties have thus been greatly increased. Of this I do not complain. It is a natural incident of the office; but, meanwhile, my constituents, and, to a considerable extent, the people of the city at large, have superadded to the duties of a representative the impossible one of finding places for all unemployed people of both sexes known to them, and promotion for all ambitious or discontented employees of the Government. There was much of this during the war, but the Government then needed the service of every able-bodied man in some department, and it was quite possible that one might serve it and the applicant both, by giving him a note to the chief of some Government establishment. But such is not the case now; and the practice of sending people to their Congressional Representative for employment has become so common as to be insufferable. To the fifty or more good-hearted people who, at their convenience, each write a note during the day, it is a matter of small concern; but to the unhappy being upon whom they concentrate the next day, and who, as has often been my case, would gladly find work for some worthy and suffering soldier whose case had come under his own observation, but knows not where to look for it, it is a more serious matter; and the wrong is not lessened by the covered fact that the bearer has been assured by the respectable writer that a note from the member will certainly get him work and wages without delay."

"To such an extent has this practice been carried recently, that it precludes the possibility of social intercourse, correspondence, or study in my home; but, annoying as this may be to the Representative, that is the least of it, for, in almost every case, a positive wrong to the people upon whom the practice is indulged. Assuming that the Representative can accept of the employment given by persons in whose word they have implicit faith, inspire hopes that cannot be fulfilled, and not unrequently a confidence that leads to destitution. Days and weeks are sometimes lost in pursuit of the man whose magical power, it is believed, will secure them employment; and the bitterness of disappointment that overtakes many of them when they discover how their friends have deluded them, is painful to observe, and I am unwilling longer to be a party to such a practice. If, therefore, the acceptance of a re-nomination is to be under regard to the welfare of the people, my part is to longer regard it as a general employment agent, I must beg leave to decline the honor, grateful as I would be to receive it freed from this condition, and tendered in so complimentary a manner."

Two measures are rapidly passing through the Louisiana Legislature, having for their object "to consolidate and provide for the 'government of the City of New-Orleans,' and 'to extend the limits and to change the 'boundaries,' so as 'to consolidate the 'cities of New-Orleans and Jefferson.'" The near prospect of the end of the local government of Jefferson City seems to have prompted its officials to "make hay 'while the sun shines.'" Their methods were not exactly novel, though ingenious. The Jefferson City Council held a secret session to authorize the issue of city warrants to a considerably larger extent than any known necessity required. On the next Saturday they proceeded to create the necessity by passing ordinances for sundry street jobs. This being done, they directed the Controller of the State to receive sealed proposals for those contracts on the Monday following—that is, Sunday only intervening. Accordingly, at an early hour on Monday, 7th inst., the proposals were handed to the Controller; but at the same moment a dispatch came from Gov. Warmoth requesting the favor of the Controller's company, and that he would bring the proposals, unopened, with him. That functionary answered the summons, and the proposals were opened in the Governor's office, where, for that matter, they still remain open to inspection. "Each envelope was 'found to contain a denouement of \$500 for the 'Controller.'" The rates of the proposals were left blank, or written in lead pencil. The style, it will be noticed, was a little crude, for want of practice, but the performance itself was not unworthy of the Tammany Ring. The newspapers of New-Orleans are engaged in a lively dispute over the merits of the exposure which is ascribed to Gov. Warmoth. It is alleged that he assisted the appointment of these Councilmen, and has deserted his friends. But the real point of interest is, how did he know about this little job and the lined envelopes?

We are threatened with other City Charters, each warranted entirely new. The Democracy at Albany are more capricious than milliners, and it is less difficult to comprehend the newest style in bonnets than to keep correctly informed as to the latest thing in charters. First we had the Sweeney scheme, next the Anti-Ring device, and now an avalanche of bills reaching independently, but rapaciously, after those spoils which seem to be the chief Democratic anxiety, notwithstanding all the asseverations about reform. But no matter which style prevails, it appears that the City must wear and pay dearly for the new cap, whether it fits or not.

The Commercial Idea entertained by a few women is spreading. The Board of Trade of Chicago were very much astonished, a few days since, to receive an application from a lady for membership. She stated herself to be over

thirty years of age, with a plenty of capital and a good moral character. The corn-dealers were thrown into a state of the most complete consternation. If women in New-York could deal in stocks, why not, in Chicago, in stacks? On the other hand, the presence of the lady member might prevent that use of profane language which long habit had rendered necessary to some of the operators. Passion might stimulate the tongue, but decency would restrain it. The matter, at the last account, was still under consideration.

The full history of the Cardiff giant has been revealed at last, by Mr. H. B. Morton of Marsh-town, in the State of Iowa. This estimable and ingenious gentleman, believing himself wronged by the partners in whom he trusted, has made a clean breast of it. According to his confession, he "got up that giant," and, in partnership with one George Hull, bought a quarry of gypsum in Iowa, from which the material of the statue was obtained. With much difficulty the stone was conveyed to Chicago, and there chiseled into shape by a sculptor named Saley. Then it was sent to Cardiff, in that famous iron bound box, and buried on Newell's farm,—Broome County being, as Hull remarked, "a great place for relics." Newell had a one-fourth interest in it, and various other persons were admitted to partnership in the enterprise, though it does not appear that anybody but Newell and Hull got much except protested notes. Mr. Morton's statement is tolerably circumstantial and coherent, and seems to be accepted by those who have heard it; although such is the depravity of human nature that we dare say a great many people will hesitate to take his word as evidence. We ourselves are rather more interested in Mr. Morton's story of what he purposed doing than what he actually did. Recognizing the fondness of the public for being humbugged, he felt that his stone petrification, properly managed, was equivalent to a fortune; and "if Hull had not made a 'd-d fool of himself,' he remarked, 'I should 'have had the mother of the Giant dug up 'near the same spot.' This pleasing old lady was to have been represented in the deadly embraces of a huge serpent. She was to have been built of iron, bone, and plaster of Paris, and we have no doubt that her celebrated son would have been a very insignificant giant indeed by the side of her. The behavior of the miserable Hull, in making a d-d fool of himself, is therefore to be deeply regretted; but we may console ourselves with Mr. Morton's prediction that in less than two years he will humbug the American people with some colossal fraud in comparison with which the Cardiff giant will be nothing but wooden nutmegs. We shall await the next two years with pleasing anticipations.

This confession of the gentleman who "got 'up' the Giant will perhaps draw forth a few remarks from the gentlemen who gave it various scientific recommendations. We of course understand that the eminent professors, geologists, antiquaries, and authorities on art and anatomy who vouched for the authenticity of the statue, are "not up to small deceit 'or any sinful games;" but we should like to hear from the intelligent savants who declared, some that it was a real petrification, some that it had evidently been in the earth at least 200 years, some that it was "stamped with the 'marks of ages,' one that 'only the ancient 'Greek school of art was capable of such a 'perfect reproduction of the human form,' and one that Italy possessed nothing which embodied so perfectly 'the intellectual and 'physical power of a rock-hurling Titan.'"

In charging a Grand Jury in Albany County, Wyoming Territory, the said jury being composed in part of women, the Judge said:

"It would be the most shameful scandal that in our temples of justice, and in our courts of law, anything should be permitted which the most sensitive lady might not bear with propriety and witness."

—Now, in the hearing of some cases which have come under our own observation—libels for divorce, which were sustained by depositions, and were not for the jury—we have known a judge to stop the reading, and to say that he would privately look over the papers. But in many States other than the one in which this occurred, these would have been causes for the jury, and the depositions must necessarily have been read to the panel. It is certain that there are many things of which modest women have not heretofore been in the habit of talking, even among themselves. Yet the world is the world; its business must go on; and courts must inquire into some crimes both shameful and disgusting. If, therefore, women are to take a part in judicial proceedings of this character, the question arises whether what we have been accustomed to speak of as womanly modesty must not be discarded. Mind, we do not say that this is a good thing or a bad thing—we merely say that it must be surrendered. If the world is willing to give it up, well and good, or ill and bad, we do not say which.

If Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi will do all the fine things which he promises in his Inaugural Address, we may pardon his little flourish about being "a true Son of the South." In appointing officers, he covenanted to have regard to "the competency, honesty, and sobriety" of the appointed; and he could not have a better rule. He engaged for "the enforcement of the 'laws for the protection of all classes, without 'the aid of the military if possible, and with 'it if necessary.'" He said that Judges "should 'be men of a standing which society could 'not ignore; men of courage and of co-'science, willing to cooperate in the work of 'reconstruction.'" These are excellent promises and sentiments, and, provided the Governor be true to them, it doesn't matter whether he is a Son of the South, the South-West, or the North-East.

Somebody writes to *The Chicago Tribune* from Vicksburg, Miss., that when he arrived in the State he was positively assured by almost every (white) body that "the nigger would 'work.'" Proceeding to the verification of this assertion by personal observation, he was somewhat surprised to discover that "the nigger 'was the only person who did work"—that all the stories about his "indolence and shiftless-'ness" must be taken with several pounds of allowance—that he is advancing under difficulties which would totally discourage a great many whites, such as the rent charge of \$10 or \$15 per acre for his land; and that, with about half the fair play which is usually considered necessary, he is laying up money.

Gen. Hooker has given the artist Walker a commission to paint the "Battle Above the Clouds"—the price to be \$16,000.

Another Swedish nightingale is said to be now delighting private circles in Paris. Her name is Madame Telescop.

A Dr. Strausberg, loosely described as "of Germany," has the credit of supplying a poor family with a Winter stock of fuel, and distributing coal and meat to 10,000